CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY. Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lachs warms and Western Halbroad to Secundon, Great Send, the North and West, and at Easten with the Lehigh Valley Rallroad to Masch Chung

WINTER AREANGEMENT-Commencing Jan. 1, 1807. -WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Jan. 1, 1867.—
Beave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier
Ros 2 North River, at 7:50 a.m. and 3:10 p. m. 1 for Sommerville at 7:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. and 3:10 and 4:30 p. m.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the
Res Jersey Rallroad, which leave New York from the fact of
Courtland: at 7:30 and 11 a.m. and 3:20 and 4 p. m.

JOHN O. STERNS, Sop't.

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

Commending MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1857, two daily trains to Albany, Sansays excepted.

Sans A. D. from New Tork to Albany.

Leave New York as follows from station, corner of White and

Sentre-5. Mail Train running directly through without plos me of cars and converting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stato. m. Express running directly through with at change of a side connecting with Control train at 11 p. m. for the West

Returning leave Albany:

Riba m —Mail Trils for New York direct.

5 p m —Lapress without change of care.

That is to be abtained and bageage checked at the office of the Western Raircoad Albany or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-at, and 4th av., New York

WM. J. CAMPBELL. Superistendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.-On Passenger Trains will leave Pier Lot of Dunners, as follows, viz.:

Passenger Trains will leave Pier Lot of Dunners, as follows, viz.:

BUYFALO EXPIRESS, at 6.50 a. m., for Dunkirk.

BUNKIRK EXPIRESS, at 6.50 a. m., for Dunkirk.

MAIL, at 2.15 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Oweno and proceed the next morning.

CHICAGO EXPIRESS at 12 m., for Dunkirk.

ROCKLAND FASSENGER, at 4 p. m., via Suffera's, for Pleanour and in Surmediate stations.

or Piermour and intermediate stations. NEWBURGH EXPRESS, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Otio He and intermediate stations.
NIGHT EXPRESS, at 4:30 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffale.
EMIGRANT at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffale and Interna-

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS

These Express Trains connect at Eindra with the Hemira, Canandaligus and Niagara Falls Raffroad, for Niagara Falls, at Singhamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Raifroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning, and New-York Raifread, for Rechester; at Great Bend with Delawara, Leakswanna and Western Raifread for Strauton; at Buffale and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Raifroad for Gleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superfutesdent. CYRAGUSE AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD

SYRACUSE AND

In connection with Express Trains on the New-York and

Brie Railcoad.

On and after MONDAY. Oct. 26, and sutil further notice,

Passenger Trains will rom as follows. Sundays excepted:

Leave New-York from pier foot of Dunnest at 6:78 a.m., via

Botislo. Express—connecting at Binginauton with Express

Leave New York from officers of Bingmano.

Leave New York from the Control of Stratuse.

At 4 30 p. m. via Night Express concepting at Binghamton At 4 30 p. m. via Night Express of Owners.

Ith Express Train for Synamuc and Owners.

Lea may be procured at the Telebri Office of the Control o th Express Train for Synchise and Oswesto.
Through Tickets may be procured at the Ticket Office of the
TW-York and Eric Read.
W. B. GILBERT, Sopt.

Medical.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remody that cures EVERY KIND of HUMOR, from the worst Scrapula down to a common Picaple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never tailed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred cortificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Buston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the force.

tise face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of holls.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five buttes are warranted to cure the worst one of

eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to core running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to core corrupt and running

thers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to ours the worst case of Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desper

Two or three bottles are warranted to core she mass despite case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to core salt-rheum. Five to eight bottles will enre the worst case of scrafula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, I table spoonful per day: Children over eight years, dessort spoonful; Children from five to eight years, tempounful. As no directions can be applicable to sight years, tempounful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowers twice a day. Mr. KENNEUY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Strofula.

ay. All beaches as a consider the second of hed.
FOR SCALD HEAD, you will cut the hair off the affected part,
ply the Olatment freely, and you will see the improvement

FOR SCALD BROOK, and you will see the improvement apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement.

FOR SCALES on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

FOR SCARS. These commence by a thin seried full coming through the skin, soon bardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not. You will apply the Ointment freely, but do not will in the content of the property of the content of the

For Some Leas. This is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, and tithes intolerably, sometimes forming running scree; by applying the Omtracut the iteling and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Omtracut until the skin safe its natural color.

e natural color.

Prines and Inflammation, you will use it freely immediate relief.

it will give immediate relief.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin discase flesh is heir to.

Price 50 cents per box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st.,
Roxbury, Mass.

For sale by every Druggist in the United States and British

CANDS' SARSAPARILLA .- The aperient, antiic and restorative properties of this tovaluable prepara-der it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula Liver ny. Dyspersia, and numerous Ulcerous and Eroptive tion render it a sate and certain cure in cases of Scrotdia Liver Complaint. Dyspepsis, and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive Diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and sentle aperient combined, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulrenet., New York. Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLAKE, late of the City New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchesthereof, to fire subscriber, at the office at No. 226 Pearlist, in the City of New York, or or before the fourteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1806.

NANCY M. BLAKE, Administratis, sp12 law6mFr* with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LOUISA GRAHAM, late of the Giv of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with reacher thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wakeman & Latting, seqs. No. 39 Folton at., in the City of New-York, on or belone the much day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of New-unit 1886.

10.7 law@uff CATHARINE S. MILLER. Executrix.

SUPREME COURT-CITY and COUNTY of SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—RIGH G. CROZIER against JOHN MCAULEY—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Comnet served).—To JOHN MCAULEY, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to ansawer the complaint in this settlem, which will be filled in the office in the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City Hall, in the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers street, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time shows in the summon of your desired on the said complaint within the time shows with interest from the little day of January, one thousand eight interest from the little day of January, one thousand eight hondred and fityserven, beside the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, January 21, 1857.

H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clera of the City and County of New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1857.

day of January, 1807. fa23 lawfo F. H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—RALPH MEAD, EDWIN MEAD, RALPH MEAD, BO SADIAH MEAD AND
EDWIN MEAD, RALPH MEAD, BO SADIAH MEAD AND
EDWIN MEAD, RALPH MEAD, BO SADIAH MEAD AND
EDWIN HYDE spakes WILLIAM B HARRISON and SIMEON D. MOODY—Summons for a money demand on contract.
—To said defendants—Siris. You are breeby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith
served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our
office. No. 54 Wallatt, New-York, within twenty days after the
socion hereof, exclusive of the day of sends errice; and if you
fall to absent the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take
judgment against you for the rum of tour hundred deliars, and
interest from the lith day of April, one thousand eight hundred
and fifty six, beside the coars of this action.—Dated New-York,
Sept. 10, 1256.

The above-mentioned complaint was filed in the office of the
Cleby of the Courty of New-York, 8th January, 1857.

STUARTE WHITEHEAD Attempts.

CULPDEME COURT. King Courter, CULPDEME

SUPREME COURT-Kings County-GILBERT SUPREME COURT—Kings County—GILBERT
P. WILLIAMS, Executor of the bast will and testament
of Nathaniel Potter, deceased, plaintiff, arxivet ELEANOR
LONG, wife of Edward Long, and said EDWARD LONG, defoodants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defoodants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defoodants.—You are hereby summoned and required to
answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the
office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the Oity
Hall, in the Oity of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your
answer to the said complaint or the subscribers, at their office,
No. 254 Pearl street, in the Oity of New York, within twesty
days after the service of this summons on you, exclasive of
the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the seld complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action
will apply to the Court for the relief demandal in the complaint.
—Dated July 1, 1958.

S. W. & R. A. GAINES Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Oiline of the
Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 25th day of Discussion,
1868.

S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
1869.

Jan Plawfor F.

REPUBLICANS IN ARM-TRONG COUNTY, PA .- A meeting was held by the Republicans of Brady's Bend. Armstrong County, Pa, on the 22d inst., at which it was determined to continue the organization under the same officers for the space of one term more.

New York Daily Tribune

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

CONSULAR PRIVILEGES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: Why should fereign Consuls, doing business as bankers and merchants in the United States, be exempt from the jurisciction of our tribunals to which they

bave a right to summon others ? As the press is the principal medium by which the people are made acquainted with matters that concern the public weal, and as it is undeniable that, when honestly, ably and impartially wielder, it gives character and tone to the community, exposes frauds and horers integrity, I shall feel under many obligations if you will give me, through the columns of your paper, ome light upon the subject of consular privileges. That question vitally affects controversy between me and Meyer & Stucken, which, doubtless, has already at racted your attention. The only publication I have hitherto made was on the 16th ult. Then, without entering upon the merits of the case, I simply stated that I have all alorg proffered to effect a settlement on terms of rigorous equity, and to that end have offered to anbmit the whole matter in difference, to the arbitration of any three eminent, disinterested business men that the Chamber of Commerce should designate. (To this offer no response has been made.) The defendants have now in their possession over \$400,000 worth of my property, which they claim as their own for an advance upon it of \$82,120 78, and seem determined to keep the whole of it if possible. I have no fear of the finel result of my suit; but, as Meyer is abroad, I krow not when to return and as Stucken has claimed his immunities as Consul for the Kingdom of Hanover, and has thrown me out of the State Courts on that ground, and has again demurred in the Circuit Court of the United States I must conf-ss that this interposing of demurrers, one after another, together with all the tact and arts of curning lawyers in averting the issue, leads me to fear that Stucken also may leave for parts beyond the jurisdiction of any of our tribunals, before I can get a verdict of a court and jury on the merits of the case. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the public, particularly to the bankers and merchants of the city of New-York, as well as to myself, to give a brief history of this unprecedented case. The follow-

ing is that history, the details of which will in all prob ability appear before long. Please publish it, and oblige, yours respectfully, JOHN GRAHAM.

HISTORY OF THE CASE OF GRAHAM US. MEYER & STUCKEN,

STICKEN,

For the recovery of over \$460,600 worth of property, wherein Stucken claims his immunities as Consul-General for the Kingdom of Harover, and sleyet heeps out of the jurisdiction of our triburals, to wit:

In November, 1850, 1 made a voyage in the steamship Ocean Bird, from New-York to New Orleans and back, at pping at Havana on the outward and nomeward passages. During my stay at Havana, I made preliminary arrangements for the sale of the Ocean Bird, at \$250,000, and also for the steamer St. Lawrence, at \$190,000, which sales were to be perfected on my return to Havana. On my arrival in New-York in mediately thereaf er. I was embarrassed and pressed by mechanics who held liens on the above-named ships, to relieve which I applied for a loan to the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Grinnell, Mintara & Co., Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mortimer Livingston, Samuel L. Mitchell, Duncan, Sherman & Co., Delaunay, Iselin & Clarke, and D. & A. Kingstand, and was in the act of closing with the last named gentlemen for it, on the scurnity of one of the skips above named, when I un fortunately fell into the trap laid for me by Meyer & Stucken (the particulars of how are set forth in my bill of compilarit, now on file against them in the United fortunately tell into the trap had for me by meyer of Stucken (the particulars of how are set forth in my bill of complaint, now on file against them in the United States Circuit Court), who, on the 5th of December, 1855, agreed to loan me \$100,000 for four months, on the steamships Ocean Bird, St. Lawrence and United States (worth over \$400,000), for the exclusive purpose of paying off mechanics liens against two of them, to wit: Ocean Bird and St Lawrence (the United States being free, and at that time trading between Havana and Mexico) for which loan I agreed to pay a bonus of \$25 000. The loan was to remain in their hands and be held subject to my drafts in favor of the mechanics be held subject to my drafts in favor of the mechanics who held iens on the property. Immediately after the terms of the lean were agreed upon as above stated, they handed me three bils of sale drawn in full and reads for execution, reciting \$55,000 for the Ocean Bird, \$35,000 for the St. Lawrence, and \$10,000 for the United States, making in all \$100,000. These bills of sale I at first refused to execute, and insisted that the loan should be secured by mortgages and not by bills of sale. They thereupon state I to me, in substance that said bills of sale amounted to nothing more than mostgage; that it was the every day practice of merchants in New-York, to secure loans on the security of ships by bills of sale, and that the custom was for the borrower to give a bill of sale, and to receive back from the lender a contract to reconvey, on payment of the loan, and that such a contract reciting the condition upon which the loan was made, should be given to me. Persuaded by these statements, I executed suaded by these statements, I executed On the following day I advanted the St. Lawrence

for Havana via Nassau; for freight or passage apply to John Graham, No. 516 Broadway; employed and sent on board of the Ocean Bird and St. Lawrence sent on board of the Ocean Bird and St. Lawrence joiners, engine repairers, painters, and other mechanics, to make alterations and repairs which I deemed necessary upon both ships, and prepare the St. Lawrence for sea. After which, I applied for the promised contract of reconveyance, but they then (after getting possession of the bills of sale) refused to execute the contract direct with me, altering as the reason that it tract of reconveyance, but they then (after getting porsession of the bills of sale) refused to erseute the contract direct with me, alleging as the reason that it would be too hazardeus for them to do so, in consequence of the law upon usury; and proposed that I should name some triend in whom I had confidence, and that they would execute the contract of reconveyance to such triend. Believing them to be honest and he norable men, and having no desire to take advantage of them on the ground of usury, or on any other ground I assented thereto, and named Wm H. Aspinwall as such friend. On the following day, I called again for the promised contract. They then raised objections to Aspinwall, and proposed that the contract to reconvey should run to Corneius Poillon instead of said Aspinwall, to which I also assented. With this distinct understanding, and relying upon their veracity and integrity, I left them From that time until I sailed for Nassan, I was busily engaged in finishing the repairs upon the Ocean Bird and St. Lawrence, and in fitting out the latter ship for sea, and in paving the mechanics, who held liens upon both snips, which I did by drafts in their favor upon the loan in the hands of Meyer & Streken, to the amount of \$82,120.78 since using a draft of \$5,000 to W. R. Beebe, esp., that being a portion of the \$25,000 which I agreed to pay I re the loan; and, in addition to said \$32,120.78 incending a portion of the \$25,000 which I agreed to pay I re the loan; and, in addition to said \$32,120.78 incending a partion of the \$25,000 which I agreed to pay I re the loan; and, in addition to said \$32,120.78 incending a partion of the \$25,000 which I agreed to pay I re the loan; and, in addition to said \$32,120.78 incending a partion of the \$25,000 which I agreed to be loaned). I then seried for Havana via Nassan, afrer having liens sgainst the Ocean Bird and St. Lawrence from funds not a part of the said sum agreed to be leaned). I then sailed for Havana via Nassan, after having paid and liquilated every bill incurred for labor and for wages upon the Ocean Bird and St. Lawrence, from the 5th day of December (the day the loan was obtained) until the evening of the 21st of the same month (except a small bill for ship-chandlery, a bill for coal, and one or two other small items), which sams were paid by Meyer & Stucken as a part of the sum agreed to be leased use, and charged to me accordingly. I to be kaned me, and charged to me accordingly. I left the Ocean Bird in charge of my servants and my agents during my absence.

I strive da Nassau in the St. Lawrence on the 27th

day of December, after a very boisterous passage, during which the ship sustained much damage, which was repaired by me at a large expense on my arrival at during which the ship sustained much damage, which was repaired by me at a large expense on my arrival at Naseau. After transacting the susioness that called me to Nassau, and paying every bill incurred by or for the ship at that port, I sailed for and arrived at Ha vana on the 2d of January, 1856, and consigned the vessel to my agents, J. C. Barabam & Co., merchants, of that city, and with them commenced negotiations for the sale of said ship, which would have been perfected, if Meyer & Stucken had not set on foot for the purpose of embarrassing me until after the period for which the loan was made) civers rumors and reports as to the title of said ship, thereby trastrating all my efforts to dispose of her. Notwithstanding all their evertions to cripple me, I sold the Ocean Bird to J. M. Gangronica and associates, merchants of Havana, for the sum of \$250,000 to deliver her to them in the port of Nev-York without any unnecessary delay. Thereupon I determined to return with the steamer St. Lawrence to New-York, but Moyer & Stucken, through their sigents at Havana and by means of the bill of sais, prevented me from doing so. I then protested against them and finding that I was prevented from returning to New-York with the St. Lawrence, I paid off tro-thirds of her crew, in order to teduce her expenses, and then took passage for New-York on board of the Calawba, with J. M. Gangronies and his Spanish captain and officers, for the purpose of delivering to them possession of the Ocean Bird, as per contract aforesaid—leaving the St. Lawrence in charge of my servants and my agents, J. C. Bu nham & Co. until my return to Havana in the Ocean Bird, as per contract aforesaid—leaving the St. Lawrence in charge of my servants and my agents, J. C. Bu nham & Co. until my return to New York on head of the Calawba, with J. A. Cocan Bird, as per contract aforesaid—leaving the St. Lawrence in charge of my servants and my agents, J. C. Bu nham & Co. until my return to New York on the 18th of March, and fund my servants on board of

Af er my visit to that ship I called upon Meyer & Stocken, and accused them of bad faith in all their dealings with me, and informed them that I had sold the Ocean Bird, and demanded their account against me, in order that I might pay them, and perfect the vale of the Ocean Bird to J M Gangronies who with his Spanish captain and officers) that accompanied me to New York solely for that purpose, and had made the new seary arrangements through the house of Duncan, and other hadren to new for her.

to New-York solely for that purpose, and had made the new seary arrangement's through the house of Dancan, Sherman & Co. and other bankers to pay for her.

After which I had every bill that had been incurred upon the Ocean Bird during my absence in Havana (except a small bill to C. & R. Poiller), and a small sum of wages which was paid by Meyer & Stucken, as per my written order to the ship-keep-rs of the Ocean Bird, for services on board of that wessel while I was absent, which sum was paid as part of, and out of the aforesaid hum, and charged by them to me accordingly, inch ding the ship keeper s wages to the 29th of March. inch ding the ship keeper's wages to the 20th of March, and \$300 to Lyman Candee, on account of wharfage of said ship Ocean Bird. From the date of my arrival in New-York from Havana 18th March, I made many applications to Meyer & Sucken for their account against me, but they, by various artiflees and pretexts, continued to delay and put me off from time to time until the latter part of said month; then they furnished me as account charging me with my drafts without any other explanation than as follows. To wit:

And so on until they swelled the account to a ver much larger sum than I had drawn for. In said so count I am also charged with premiums of insurance on the Ocean Bird, while lying in New York, and on the St. Lawrence from New York to Havana, amounting to searly \$7,000; whereas, in reality, only about \$2,100, had actually been incurred for insurance. This charge, together with other charges of interest, commission and lawyers' fees, in addition to the bonus. of \$25,060 already referred to, made an aggregate so far above what I believed to be my real indebtedness to them, that I demanded to see the vouchers for the to the m, that I demanded to see the vouchers for the bills so charged—vouchers they could not produce. Nevertheless, they insisted that the account rendered was correct, and that it must be paid. I then offered to pay them the full amount that they had advanced me as per my account and there with give them bonds for any additional sums they might after ward prove that I ewed them, or that they had become liable for on my meaning the strength of the price of acquarter provents. owed them, or that they had become liable for on my account. My offer they rejected, and refused to reconvey the title to the property, until I paid them the full sum charged in their account. I, fleding it impossible to rettle with them, without submitting to such an enormous imposition, filed a buil in the Superior Court, for the purpose of compelling them to reconvey the ships to me.

eyer & Stucken answered my bill under oath, that

ships to are.

Meyer & Stucken answered my bill under oath, that no lean was made nor intended to be, that the steamers were sold by me, and purchased by them, at their full value, without qualification in fact or intent.

A preliminary argument, "Unon the Complaint and Answer," was made about the first of april last, before Judge Bosworth, who gave his opinion that the Courtabould not interfere, because Meyer & Stucken aver that, in truth and in fact they were actual and being fide purchasers at the full and fair price of the vessels; but if the transaction shall be adjudged to be a loan, as the plainini alleges, and Meyer & Stucken in the mean time shall have disposed of the steamers, they will be as much liable to pay their full value as an actual purchaser. The case was then set down for trial at a special term of the Superior Court.

After which Stacken and his coursel, Thaddeus H. Lane made affidavit that they could not safely proceed to trial without the testimony of their spent, F. Basing, a resident of Havans, and prayed the Court to grant them a stay of proceedings, and permission to send a commission to Havans, to take Basing's testimony. I opposed them on the ground that they could prove nothing in Havans relative to to it transaction, as it commenced and ended in New York, and that it was delay that they required, but, on the contrary, that they were anxious to go to trial as soon as they could get their agent's testimony. Judge Duer temarked that it would be my just to force the defendants. they could get their agent's testimony. Judge Duer temarked that it would be ur just to force the defendants to triul in the face of such affinitivity, and granted them thirty days to send their commission to Havans, and to trial in the face of such affidavits, and granted them thity days to send their commission to Havana, and ordered that all proceedings on my part (until the return of said commission) be stayed. Now, mark their course. The thirty days expired, and no commission was ever sent out by them to Havana. Thee Stacken appeared before the Court with sfidavits setting forth that he was Consul-General for the Kingdom of Hanover, and claimed his immunities as such; upon which Judge Oakley granted an order for me to show cause why Stucken should not be discharged. So, after all this delay, I was forced to drep the sait in the State Court in consequence of Stucken claiming his consular privileges, and commetce answ in the United States Circuit Court. (This subterfuge to gain time and defeat the ends of justice, will doubtless eventually tell against them.) Up to the 18th day of April, I had undisputed possession of the Ocean Bird during my absence, but my servants who claimed to have a legal process issued by Judge Betts against my property, forcibly took possession of the Ocean Bird during my absence, put my servants on shore, and placed men in their employment we beard, the particulars of which will appear at the proper time; suffice it for the present to say that Moyer & Stucken sold the three steamships, worth over \$400,000 to Gangranies and associates, of Havana (the same patties to whom I had sold the Ocean Bird, for \$250,000, as before stated), and the whole of the proceeds are now in their hands, and claimed by the n as their own.

In answer to my bill of complaint, filed in the United States Circuit Court, Stucken demurred thereto under the state of the proceeds are now in their hands, and claimed by the nast their own.

States Circuit Court, Stucken demurred thereto under affidavit that the demurrer was not interposed for delay, but that the same is put in good faith. This demurrer of Streken's under oath, is on a par with his affidavit in the Superior Court, to wit: that he could not go safely to trial until he got his agent's testimmy from Hayana, and then interposing his plea of being a from Hayana, and then interposing his plea of being a Consul. In this case, I have no fear of the final result, but as Meyer is abroad, I know not when to return, and as Stucken claims his immunity as Consul, I must confess that I have great fear that he may become the confess that I have great fear that he may become the traveling companion in foreign parts) of his copartner Meyer, before I can get, in consequence of his various denurrers, a verdict on the merits of the case, unless the Court (as I have prayed it would) restrains him from departing out of its jurisdiction until the case is disposed of.

New York, January 22, 1857.

P. S.—When a nation violates its treaty stipulations and refuses to acknowledge the responsibilities which public law imposes, the outraged party (if able) invariably punish the offenders, and public opinion justifies the course.

J. 6.

SLAVERY AND ITS FUTURE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Permit me to protest, most earnestly, against the views and sentiments of your Washington correspondent, J. S. P., in his letter of Jan. 5, upon the subject of slavery and its concomitants. We will admit it to be an evil of the greatest magnitude, wholly opposed to the spirit of our institutions as established by the fathers, and that it is upheld by its defenders in a manner and with a spirit which excites the contempt and loathing of all right-thinking men. But it does not follow from all this that its enemies should look to a dissolution of the Union as a remedy for these aggravated wrongs; and for the very good reason that solution is no femedy, but will rather perpetuate the institution to an indefinite future, and extend it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Ohio River to the Isthmus of Darien. When this Union was inaugurated the States were

all slaveholding States-Massachusetts as well a South Carolina. And even when our present Const. turion was adopted there was but a single State which had abolished Slavery. The traffic in human being was tolerated in New-England as well as in Virginiabut not to an equal extent. The patriots of the Kevo lution aroused public opinion, and gave it directio bostile to the peculiar institution. This public opinio in the more Northern States has continued to move o in the same direction ever since. In the more Souther States those interested have found means to give it different direction; and one of the most potent of thes means has been the faithlessness of therepresentatives of the Free States. These two currents of opinion have fairly grappled in deadly conflict in the Presi dential election of 1856. Is the result of this first battle such as to cause the friends of Freedom to despair and retire from the field ? I cannot think soespecially when we consider (what everybody atknowledges) that the great States, Illino's, Indiana and Pennsylvania, did not intend, by their vote for Buchanan, to signify their assent to the extension of Slavery, but voted for him in the firm belief that he was opposed to such extension and would use his influence against it.

I have no objection to staking off the ground to be occupied by Slavery-that was just what the Rapubcan party proposed to do in the last election. But i we insist also up a being "free from connection with men who love Slavery and believe in slaveholding," the ground staked off will be altogether too wide; for every reflecting man must see that the precent line of Slevery will be the line in which the stakes will be

driven-with little or no exception. That line leaves the empire of Freedom nearly cut in twais in the mid--for it is but little more than one hundred miles from the north point of Virginia to Lake Erie.

It seems to me the conclusion at which J. S. P. arrives is out of a l proportion to the means. Disunionfor what ! Hear him: "Instead of resisting the folly and wickedness of those who love Slavery as we are compelled now to do in consequence of our political association, we can then regard them as men deserving the pity of the world for their delusion; as a class · commanding the commiseration of mankind for the evils that environ, the sorrows that poison their domestic condition, and the inevitable fate that awaits their posterity."

And pray, what good will all this pity and commiseration do either the master or the slave? Separation cuts off all possibility of making this pity effective: and if it did not, can't you pity and commiscrate just as well united as divided?

Let the Supreme Court, in the days of its partisan degradation, depart from the principles of its Murshalls, Jays and Storles-let it decide that the people have no right to say what sort of institutions shall be estabished in their own Territories -then is there a higher tribural than the Supreme Court. Let Freed an again appeal to the people, and prosecute the appeal with vigor and intelligence, and I think we can safely reckon on a verdict which will leave no room to doubt as to

We can afford to wait as well as labor. In 1790 the Free States had no more than 29 Representatives in Corgress out of 106. Now they have 144 to 90. After the next census the advantage will be still greater in favor of Freedom. The Free-State population is now about 16,000,000; the white population of the Slave States about 6,500,000.

In view of these facts and figures, "the evils that ervices, the sorrows that poison the domestic coadition of the citizens of the Slave States, and the hevitable fate that awaits their posterity," what more shameful cowardice and criminal deteliction of duty can be conceived than the surrender proposed, consing to resist folly and wickedness pendone, to indulge in idle pity and unasked com-

But there is another thought in the letter under review to which I have stronger objections than to that already referred to. Plainly stated, the writer proposes to stake off so many of our Southern States as will accommodate our 4,000,000 slaves and such whites as believe in slaveholding, surrendering these States to this population, and dissolving all connection with them. Will the whites of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri consent to migrate in a body to the Gulf States in compliance with this modest proposal? Every thit king man knows this will never be done. If dissolution comes, the utmost that can be hoped by the North is to detach Delaware and Maryland from the South. Even this is doubtful. Then what would follow ! All the Incian territory, New-Mexico, Utah and California, together with thirteen of the Southern States, would constitute the Southern Confederacy. Then, if the 4,000,000 slaves must have room to expand, they will not seek it on the and soil of New-Mexico or on the declivities of the Rocky Mountains, but in the most fruitful districts of Mexico and all Central America. What a gigantic scheme of Slavery-extension and perpetuation is this to come from a Republican! It is just what Brooks, Jeff. Davis, Keitt, et idomne genus, desire How much better to "resist such folly and wickedness" to the bitter end -how much more noble, and productive of how much more good! With what contempt will the world regard the pretended champions of Freedom if they shrink from the cortest with such advantages of numbers, in-telligence and argument as everybody knows they

What is to be done with the black population, bond or free, in the future, is a question environed with difficulties of which no man can conceive the magnitude. The North in times past has done her full part to involve the country in these difficulties. Now, when they begin to loom upon her vision in all their gigantic and alarming proportions, 'tis base of her to talk of turning her back and running away, leaving her brethren of the South to meet the terrible issue alone. In that event we scorn her pity and despise her commiseration. You might be excused if you deserted nobody but the 350 000 slaveholders and their slaves, but there are the remaining six million whites, whose interests are in no wise identified with Slavery, but rather with the progress of Freedom. They cannot see this, being kept in ignorance by the despotism of Slavery itself. This is more their misfortune than their fault. And the friends of man in the North ought never to raise the question of their desertion. If the South, in her blindness and madness, chooses to dissolve the Urion and set up for herself, merely for the reason that she cannot be allowed to blast the whole country with her curse, we cannot help it. But we hope the North will not forget that each State must meet the ties presented by ner black population for herself. United or civided, it is much the same with the North. But it is not probable that the number of slaves will ever reach 10,000,000, except in case of dissolution. During the last three decades the number of slaves in Delaware and the District of Columbia has been regularly dimin shing. The same is true of Maryland during the last twenty years. In Virginia and Kentucky the slave population has probably reached its highest. The Auditor's Report of Kentucky makes the slaves 8,000 less in 1855 than the census in 1850. Slaves diminished in Virginia more than 20,000 from 1830 to 1840. From that time to 1850 they went up again 24,000. Texas had been annexed. Permit the area of Slavery to be still further extended and new markets opened, and the bke will occur again. But the most enlightened political economists of Virginia do not look for the continuance of Slavery more than 70 years longer, unless it has room to expand. Says George Tucker, late Member of Congress and Professor of Political Economy in the Virginia University, " We may say of it as of man: the doom of its death, though we know not the time or the mode, is certain and

irrevocable." The same careful writer says: "The following circumstances would tend to delay the termination of Slavery: Further emigration to Texas; the formation of new slaveholding States: the more extensive application of slave labor to manufactures; the extension of the cultivation of the sugar-cane, sugar maintaining its monopoly price; or, should new articles of culture, requiring much labor, such as silk and wine, be introduced into the slaveholding States."

But I will pursue the subject no further. A REPUBLICAN. Kentucky, January, 1237.

ANOTHER CANE FOR MR. BROOKS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Sin: I stood in the office of a certain California Express Company in this city yesterday afternoon, watching the process of opening the moldy, grave-like black tooks and the distribution of their varied contents. The California steamer had just arrived, and there were letters there. The California steamer had just arrived, and there were letters papers, daguerrectypes, ep-cimen lumps of gold, Canton crape shawls, and a curious variety of statey articles, products of California industry and Chirece skill. "Christmas presents!" I asked of the busy expressman, taking up, as I spoke, a long, neatly-wrapped parcel which he had just tossed out like Yorick's skull. I started at the inscription I read there, on the wrapper of what I had supposed to be a sword: "To the Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS Washington, D. "C. Presented by the citizens of Tehama, California," It was another cane!

and." It was another cane!
It would be difficult to describe the emotions with which I silently replaced the weapon on the table, and tood a few mements alone beside it. The man still diagong in the grave behind me was too busy to head my start of anything and all slows and all slows. cisging in the grave beams me was not supported in a start of surprise, and, all alone, addressing itself to me in a language deeper than words. I held mute communion with this Christmas gift I walked with it smooth the miners in their council, when the deed it was to communicate was pronounced good; I heard the conclusion of the whole thing: love—"violence with breathand and have fitting the about staff to and bloodshed, and saw them fitting the stout staff to its "loaded" head of gold, and read the meaning on their knitted brows, while they devised its "sul-able inscription." I thought of its careful consignment. and perhaps at this moment the sarmise passing from lip to lip: "By this time Bro.ks has received our case." And then I thought—need I tell you what ! the strong arm suffersed in death—the anary cia chire. One of the Isishmen than said, "Go out of here, G-d large in coil passivity, and of that so it released from d-n your soul." I was satisfied they intended to keep

the threes of mortal bate, from the boads of earthly pride, from ties of "relation" or "State" or "section"—far beyond the petty scenes this poor emblem of bate (not friendship) was made to commemora e, weeping—weeping in contrition its earthly state, but he slid—raved by the precious blood whose gift makes joyous and bely our Christian festival!

Abl. citizen miners of February contractors are not

Ab! citizen-miners of Tehama, your present was not Ab! citizen-miners of Tehama, your present was not in vain, though it will never form a weapon to the hand for which it was fitted; though it will never bring back his antograph letter of thanks, nor go, with your names as its donors, into the newspapers to swell the angry clashing sentiment which in your bosoms stimulated the gift. It has by its moral reached a human heart, and while showing the blindness and vanity of mortal praise, has also taught the fe-bleness and 'cly of human resentment. Let "a little e or h in charity" cover the remembrance of an incident which a few days ago, would have called forth only vindic tiveness in the announcement of "Another Cane."

FUTURO.

WORSE THAN WE HAD SUPPOSED. To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: In the course of your remarks in THE TRIP UNE of the 12th inst. relative to the late slave con

spiracles and insurrections, you state it as your be lief that no "white man has yet been put to death. The belief does honor to your generosity and your umanity, and affords another striking exemplifica-

tion of the magnanimity which has ever distinguished the criticisms of The Tenune upon Southern affairs.

Looking at the blind and brusal violence which has characterized thus far the proceedings of the ferocious mobs which have constituted themselves into Committers of Vigilance, it is difficult to see how you have retrained from amouncing a proper the probable mucher framed from announcing a priors the probable murder

Unforturately such an announcement would have

done no injustice.

White wen have been more than 'roughly handled and ordered to depart.' One, at lea t, of these has ruffered cruel death by a method at once so diabolic and cowardly that the bare statement of it freezes the

blood with mitgled horror and shame.

A letter has been received in this city from the daughter of a physician and planter resident in Ten daughter of a physician and planter resident in the newsecont whose father was the owner of a "valuable and itelligent tegro." employed at the Dover Iron Works), in which it is stated that twenty of the negrees ergreged at the latter place has been extend to death and deconstated, and that their heads had been placed upon poles along the Cumberland River!

The same letter speaks of a white man who was constant to death in a cotton-press!

Does not the brow of bell burn ruddler at the recita this afracity? Could infernal inspiration have sug

of this afrecity? Could internst inspiration have suggested or applied a torture more crue!?

Let this deed of matchless infamy be held up to the indiguant reprobation of that humanity which it so foully afronts and if possible, let the names of the per ctrators of this bideous crime be carved in letters of rolid fire on the page of the history of this insurrection!

Tuly yours,

New York, Jan. 13, 1657.

VERDICT OF CENSURE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Serious events, attended with the loss of life generally produce spasmodic efforts on the part of the

people to prevent a recurrence of the same, and occasict ally elicit some curious suggestions, as in the case of the verdict of a Coroner's Jury reported in your paper on the 26th inst., to wit:

per on the seen aist, to with

"That Mary Latralle came to her death by suicide, in taking
a large quantity of arsenle, purchased on the 28th has. We
severely ocusive the apothecary for selling to any female so
hare a quantity of arsenle without the prescription from a physcian. We furthermore hope that the Mayor will serve notices
on apothecaries not to sell poison, unless prescribed by a phystate." This verdict of censure, to the lojury of an individ-

al, however well intended, appears to be uncalled for.
It is undoubtedly the duty of apothecaries to guard,
by distinct labels and especial precautions, against
accidental poisening, which might result through ignerance or careless ess, and also, if possible, against
the malicious attempt of others to do injury. But
where is the consistent check against might, a Ven necessary posecular, which make technique against the malicious attempt of others to do injury. But where is the consistent check against suicide? You may ley an embargo on the sale of poisons, piatols and jack knives, yet hanging, drowning, and a variety of expedients are left. Again, the verdict appears especially to prohibit, imales from the purchase of poisons. Are they less trustworthy or more depraved than the lords of creation? The censure appears to be somewhat measured by the quantity of arcenic sold, when one-twentieth would produce equally fatal effects. What quantity, then, would keep the vender outside the pale of censure? The closing request of the Jury it in harmony with the whole. The Mayor has no authority to interdict, or even to regulate the sale of poisons. There is no law it this State regulating the sale of arsenic, opum, run, rany other poison, except that they shall be distinctly marked Poison. In fact, lepislation, without better executive action than that received by other laws for the protection of human life, would be a dead letter, and as such would operate against the law-abiding member who would hold himself morally in obedience, while others would be left to take undue advantage of circumstances. would hold himself morsely in obscience, while ductive would be left to take undue advantage of circumstances. The voluntary or self-constituted censorship of apothocuries over their customers, in questioning their purposes, tends to turn the scale in favor of more accommon atting and less scrupulous venders of poison. We have you've the self-customer of purchase our arnica for outward bruises; our schappy for inward comfort; our outward bruises; our schrapps for inward comfort; our senic for the rats, and our sublimate for the bugs, without the intervention of the physician, who, under a similar liberty-leving law, is anybody who will put up a shingle and date assume the responsibility. Apotheraries need landmarks for their guidance, and would respectfully refer the proper authorities to "An act "regulating the preparation and dispensing of medicines in the City of New York," passed March 11.

"sines in the City of New-York," passed March 11, 1839, which, of course, is a dead letter, as it would curtail the liberty of doing as we please even at the risk of life, and all for the love of

New-York, Jan. 29.

OUR EFFICIENT POLICE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Trebune.

SIR: On Saturday morning last, while proceeding to my business through Centre street, I observed a po liceman leave the Tomba with a man dressed like a sailor, who, I supposed, was just discharged. I overheard the sailor say to the officer, " So you want \$15 for your trouble !" I could not distinctly hear the answer, but understood the sum mentioned was not sufficient. The sailor then said, "This is hard, for I was robbed of all I had last night."

I had new heard enough to satisfy me that the poor ailor was in as bad if not worse hands than he was the night before. I therefore resolved to follow, and try to ascertain from the sailor, if possible, whether my conclusions were true or false. When they had ar rived at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets they entered a groggery, and the officer called for hot runn, and urged his victim to partake also, who, however, refused, alleging as a reason that rum was the cause of his steeping in the Tombs the night before. After having deposited his hot rum under his vest, with the air of a man who knows his duty and dares perform it, the efficer said, "Come, let's go," and left the place, followed by the sailor, who seemed to consider himself still a prisoner. They then went to No. 9 Oak street; where they entered. The Fourth Ward Station-House being in the immediate vicinity, I entered to procure help, and there I found another poor sailor relating his experience, the night before, of the Mysterics and Misries of this well-regulated city, under the rule of Fernand I. refused, alleging as a reason that rum was the cause o

It and o I.

It appears the sailor had been robbed and knew who did it, and beyged of the officer in attendance to come or sand an efficer with him and he would take him to the house where he was robbed, but the officer only said he could do nothing for him. I then stated that another sailor was now being robbed and asked the officer to attend to it, "What the Hell is that your histhers;" Mind your own business, and not meddle with what don't concern you," said the officer to ma. Finding there was but little hope of obtaining help from that quarter. I went into the street again that I might better watch the house which the policeman and from that quarier. I went into the street again that I might better watch the house which the policeman and the railer had entered. I soon had the good fortune to interest a couple of gentlemen in the duty I had undertaken, who at once started for the Sailor's Home in Cherry street, to get the assistance of the proprietor of that house while I was to stay to watch for any changes that might take piece. I soon noticed a man about 20 years of age come from the house and cross the street, but he soon returned with some writing paper. The gentlemen concerned with me now returned with the proprietor and bayagageman of the Sailor's Home, when proprietor and bagageman of the Sailora Home, when we went to the deer, and inquired for the pell eman who lived there, and were informed that the pollosman who lived thers, and were informed that the policeman lived up stairs. I proceeded up stairs and knocked at the first door, which was answered by a stout Irish woman weighing about 180 lb., accompanied by two young men, who, I presumed, were her sons, and one of whom had crossed the street for the paper. The woman informed me that the officer had gone out. I told her we were from the Sallors Home and were after a poor sailor who we understood had been robbed; that we wanted to get bim some clothes and whatever clae he might need. She said the sailor was there, but wanted to know "Who'd pay his incipsis here." clae he might need. She said the sailor was there, but wented to know "Who'd pay his ixpinsis here." Why, madem," said I, "what expense has he incurred here. be has been here but a few minutes." One of the Irishmen than said, "Go on' of here, G-d

poor Jack a prisoner, and asked him to come cat, as he was in a den of thieves. Whereupon the old woman and her two sons pitched into me. Being alone I par-ried as many of their blows as possible and slowly backed down stairs, without receiving sufficient damage. New York, Jan. 16, 1357.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

TWENTY OR THIRTY PERSONS INJURED. The Loncaster Daily Express of Monday evening contains the following:

contains the following:

A most terrible accident occurred on the Harrisburg Railroad on Saturday afternoon which resulted in the injury of a large number of passengers, many of them seriously. The train which left this city about 3 o'clock proceeded on wit out hindrance until within about four miles of Middletown, when a rail broke, and after minutes about for wards off the trail. about four miles of Middletown, when a rail broke, and after running about fifty yards off the track, the passenger car went over an embankment about 30 feet high, rolling over and over, and landing on the level with a terrib crash. We have been able to learn the ranges of only a few of the injured.

Mr. John Galvin of Reamstown had both his lege broken and his back severely injured. His injuries are oververe that he is not expected to survive.

Mr. John C. Zell of this city was the next severely injured. He was dicadfully burned about the head and face by the stoye unsetting in the overturning of

injured. He was discovered ting in the overturning of and face by the stove upsetting in the overturning of the car and the bot coals falling upon him. He was fortunately very thickly dressed, or his bijuries must fortunately very thickly dressed, or his injuries must have beer final. He had two costs and a shawl on, the latter being literally burned up, and his overcost was riddled in boles by the fire. Mr. Zell was brought home in a sleigh, on Saturday evening, and pisced under the medical care of Dr. John L. Atlee, ir., his inder the intenest care of Dr. on the Acceptance injuries, though severe and painful, are not necessarily chargerous. Our informant states that as soon as Mr. Zell could extricate himself from the wreck, forgetful of his injuries, he snatched up a child from its mother and carried it to a place of safety.

Mr. Henry Haves, late of The Bellefonie Watchman,

was severely is jured about the head and ar as.

James Cameron, formerly of this city, and Mr. Russell, President of the Lewistown Bank, were also

among the injured.

There are a variety of reports in circulation about this catastrephe, but we believe the above account, so far as it goes, is substantially correct.

The same paper describes a very singular accident

on the Columbia Railroad as follows:

This merning about 1 o'clock a frightful accident eccurred on the Philadelphia Railroad, near Christiana, which resulted in the demolstics of the two passanger-cars belonging to the train, and the lajury of two or three ladies who were in the rear car-cae of them

The particulars, as we have learned teem from a preserger, are as follows: The Express train, which left Philadelphis last night at 11 o'clock, came on as far as Parkesburg without anything of note occurring, where they stopped to wood and water. The train, competed of a baggage car and two passenger cars, was drawn by a freight locomotive, the recent storm having diswranged the schedule which assigns particular locomotives to each train. After they left Parkesburg and had proceeded, as our informant thinks, not more than a mile, the passengers inferred from a peculiar motion of the cars that they were off the track, and if was subsequently discovered that this inference was correct.

neerice was correct.

The conductor drew the ropes attached to the signal-bell so violently that it broke, but the esgineer either fid not understand the signal, or paid no attention

On the train went, whizzing over the snow track, now and then thumping ever an exposed cross tie - on, past Penningtenville, round the curve and ever the bridge at Christiana, until about half a mile this side, the ludies car became detached and capsized. On still the steam-herse galloped, evidently piensed at the fest of railreading without the use of rails, and no doubt in love with the driver who gave him losse rein without ever looking back to see whether his train kept up until, about half a mile from the point where the ladies can became detached, the second car also went over, breaking the coupling, and smashing the rear end of the car all to pieces. We forget to inquire whether the engineer stopped even then, or whether he got stopped at all, but we trust it will be the last John On the train went, whizzing over the snow track, whether the engineer stopped even then, or whether he got stopped at all, but we trust it will be the last John Gilpin race he will be allowed to ride, with such a val nable weight to carry, unless he can give a more sat-isfactory explanation of his conduct than we can

isfactory explanation of his conduct that no bypethecate for him.

The mest singular feature of the accident is that no lives were lost and but few persons injured. One account states that but one lady was injured—another that there were three of them: but the wonder is that all were not maimed or killed. The truck wheels and other fragments of the broken cars were scattered along the track for the distance of a mile—the cars being almost entirely demolished. When it was first discovered that the cars were off the track, the passencers were in great terrer, and all rose to their feet; but gers were in great terrer, and all rose to their feet; but they passed so smoothly over the Christiana bridge that they concluded they must be on the track, and had just fairly seated themselves when the crash came upon them.

The cars, it appears, were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, and the train must have run

The cars, it appears, were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail, and the train must have run about four miles before the engineer discovered that anything was wrong. The passengers went back to Christiana, routed up the landerd, who had first made, and cid all in his power to make them comfortable. Conductor Delancy came on to this city, procured another ear, returned to the scene of the disaster just as the passengers had finished a good breakfast, and brought them on to this city.

The Harrishung Daily Telegraph contains the foi-

lowing additional particulars in regard to the first aceident reported above:

lowing additional particulars in regard to the Bret accident reported above:

A way train of cars, drawn by two locemotives, which had been dispatched from Lancaster on Saturday last to open the road between that city and curberough for the regular mail train from Pailadelphia, when about four miles from Middletown, was thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail, and precipitated down a twenty-foot embankment causing a general smash up. The train consisted of the aforesaid two locomotives, a baggage-car and two passenger-cars, which were filled with passengers who had been storm-stayed at Lancaster. From the general appearance of the wreck of the train, it was at first supposed that a large number of passengers had been instantly killed, or at least mortally wounded; but upon removing the ruins and collecting together the passengers, this was found to be incorrect. We append a list of the most severely wounded.

A man named Garland, residing near Laccaster, had both of his legs breken. He is now lying at Kanaga's Hotel in our borough; and Dr. Rutherford, the attending physicirn, thinks that it will be necessary to ampute one of the legs, so severe is the fracture.

Wm. Foltz, the dispatcher of the railroad, received a very severe sprain in one of his ankles.

Col. James Cameron of Lancaster, a brother of Gen. Simon Cameron, was very severely injured about the free and head. He is stopping at Middletown.

Col. James Cameron of Lancaster, a brother of Gen. Simon Cameron, was very severely injured about the face and head. He is stopping at Middletown. Kirk Few, a son of the Superintendent of the Harris-burg and Lancaster Railroad, was slightly wounded in the face.

the face.

A number of other passengers received slight injeries.

No blame whatever can be attached to the officers having charge of the train at the time of the disaster.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR-By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

By and with the advice and consent of the carray, jr., NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Monroe, R. G. Murray, jr., Charles W. Belden: Renselaer, Charles P. Hartt; Columbia, Lawrence Van Dyck: Oswego, J. Lawrence McWorter, James S. Chandler, Oneda, J. Milton Brown, Wim. J. Doolittle: Livingston, Samuel D. Willard, Luther Grant; Wyoming, Rawley P. Taylor; Wan-York, Daniel Seixas, Charles Spear, Enoch P. Naw-York, Daniel Seixas, Charles Spear, Enoch P. New-York, Daniel Seixas, Charles Spear, Eacch P. Reed, John Foot; Albany, A. R. Stevens, Ctarende Cheny, Berjamin Buston: Chantauque, Levi Skinner. We have received from a correspondent an "Ap-

peal of the Young Men's Kansas Association New-York City," which was sent to him some time sit ce by mail with a letter, signed "Daviel E. Proudfoot, Attorney-at Law, New-York." The purpose of Mr. Proudfoot is to solicit aid for free settlers in Kersas; he presents various facts, "showing briefly the concition of affairs on which our appeal to you for pecuniary aid is founded," and concludes as fol-

lows:

"Friend of Humanity' Hater of Oppression and Slavery!
ofice as aches you can." We know that the sons of New England
sires and New England mothers and wives feel strong you the
stokest. New is the time to act—give at once while it will do
sobject. New is the time to act—give at once while it will do
sood. And remember that the rich man's offsing and the
widow's inter will share the same benison at the hands of film
widow's mite will share the same benison at the hands of film
widow's mite will share the same benison at the hands of film
widow's mite will share the same benison at the hands of film
widow's mite will share the same benison at the hands of film
widow's mite will share the same do not be file.
"Emittances may be plainly addressed to the Car. Secretary.

"Enuard F. Putsam."

"EDWARD F. PUTSAM, JAMES HALIDAY, DASIEL E. PROUBFOOT,

We have justifuted diligent inquiries respecting this if atter, but cannot find the persons whose Lames are above given, nor does the existence of such an Association seem to be susceptible of proof. We accordingly caution all persons against sending money to Mr. Proudfoot or his associates.

How IT LEAKED OUT .- Liftle Jake: "Ms, coes pa kiss you because he loves you?" "To be sure, somy; why did you ask that question?" "Because, I guess be loves Bridget, too, for I seen him kiss her more forty times last Sunday, when you was to meeting." Our informant didn't stop till pa got home.